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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer
of Health

TO THE

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL

1946

Chairman of the Council	H. C. WRIGHT, Esq., J.P.
Chairman of the Health Committee ...	A. THOMPSON, Esq.
Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee	Mrs. C. MOORE.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health (Part time)—
T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer to Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics—
J. R. HUNTER, M.B., Ch.B.

Medical Officers to Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics—
M. I. GIBSON, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
H. T. TATE, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.O.G., M.M.S.A.

Obstetric Consultant—

H. J. MALKIN, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.C.O.G. (To Sept.)
C. BATES, M.B., Ch.M., M.R.C.O.G. (From October).

Consultants under Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations--

H. J. MALKIN, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.C.O.G.
M. GLEN BOTT, M.B., B.S. (London).

Health Visitors—

Miss E. A. CHAMBERS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss E. JEFFRIES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

J. T. UNWIN, F.S.I.A., M.R.San.I., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors—

D. E. JACOB, M.S.I.A., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert.
N. J. COLBORNE, M.S.I.A., R.S.I., Meat I. Cert.

Clerks—

Miss M. SEVERN,
Miss D. WHITEHEAD (To August),
Miss I. WATERFIELD (From March),
Miss R. ROBERTS (From March),
Miss J. BAILEY (From September).

Voluntary Helpers at Clinics, end of 1946—

Mrs. E. Allsop, Mrs. A. E. Bacon, Mrs. A. E. Beastall, Mrs. E. M. Bostock,
Mrs. E. Caunt, Mrs. D. Eaves, Mrs. M. L. Edwards, Mrs. W. Edwards, Mrs. K. L.
Evinson, Mrs. G. Halfpenny, Mrs. W. Hall, Mrs. E. Hibberd, Mrs. N. Marshall,
Mrs. L. M. Sevens, Mrs. C. Shore, Mrs. C. Smith, Mrs. F. G. Stuart, Mrs. J. A.
Tomlinson, Mrs. M. Turner, Mrs. H. A. Ward, Mrs. M. E. Wilson.

ANNUAL REPORT for 1946.

To the Chairman and Members OF Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report, which includes the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, for the year 1946.

For the first time, our Infantile Mortality fell below 50. Notes on this subject will be found in the appropriate section of the report.

Efforts to secure the immunisation of all children were continued. But for the unfortunate visit of a family of unbelievers, one of whom suffered the penalty for her parents' false creed, I could have reported, for the first time, that no case of diphtheria had occurred during a calendar year.

Your two Health Visitors, with the assistance of the Midwives and Voluntary Helpers, worked hard to keep the Welfare Service going, but adequate home visiting was impossible. Included in this report are the names of your Voluntary Helpers as an acknowledgment of the indispensable assistance they have given since the early days of Infant Welfare. The help they have given so regularly has contributed in no small measure to the success of your clinics, and it will be just as essential to the new Local Health Authority which will be responsible for all the Welfare Services after July, 1948.

Plans for a clinic at Stanton Hill were approved and prepared for submission to the Ministry of Health. Though we have accommodation at Stanton Hill, and attempts to carry out Welfare Work have long been made there, the premises do not merit the name of a clinic.

Details of housing progress will be found in Section D of the report. Though building was in progress during the year, we were still far short of our actual needs at the end of 1946. When families, and especially the larger ones, who have existed for years in crumbling hovels, will be re-housed, was still far beyond my ken.

Everything possible was done by your Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff to expedite housing repairs, and it should be noted that the statistics of work done in his report, give no idea of the amount of time spent on this complicated, and often thankless, part of their work.

Hitherto, we have had the assistance of two pupil sanitary inspectors, one of whom was officially employed as a junior clerk, and both of whom did as much of the routine clerical work as they could. When our last two pupils left, two junior clerks were appointed to replace them. This explains the apparent, but not actual, increase in the numbers of the clerical staff.

I acknowledge, with pleasure, the willing and efficient assistance of all the staff of the department.

Your obedient Servant,

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Annual Reports have two main purposes—(1) to bring to your notice those matters in your district requiring attention—(2) to set out for your information those improvements which have been achieved during the year. It would be a waste of paper and time for me to elaborate on the urgent needs of the district in connection with housing, closet conversions and the improvement of food preparing premises, as these are so well known to you and have been stressed on so many occasions. To write of achievements is impossible, because such matters are of the past, in any major sense, and yet what little has been achieved in the matter of urgent repair to property represents in terms of anxiety and hard work much more than is apparent.

Work in connection with the issue of Building Licences and priorities for materials now occupies a considerable part of the department's time. Our main duties appear to fall into two main categories:—

- (I) Advising and assisting builders and property owners in the matter of obtaining licences and/or materials for really urgent work.
- (II) Explaining, with considerable reluctance, to many deserving people, just why we are unable to issue licences for such desirable improvements as the conversion of pail closets, the provision of bath and hot and cold water services.

Both duties earn for us, I fear, little but criticism. In the first instance on the part of tenants because of the long delay, even in the most straightforward cases, before leaking roofs,, etc., receive attention. In the second instance because of the lack of appreciation of the real position both in regard to labour and materials as it exists to-day.

The need for securing equity of treatment in all cases necessitates careful examination of all applications and, in the majority of cases, visits to the premises concerned.

The work has been carried out in accordance with the thousand and one circulars and memoranda received, all of which are written in that peculiar new language which has developed in the past seven years. It is hardly necessary to add that each one brings its new kind of priority, symbol, code number, etc.

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES T. UNWIN, F.S.I.A., M.R.San.I.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (in Acres)	10,506
Population (estimated mid-year)	38,610
Number of Inhabited Houses	10,824
Rateable Value (31st March)	£172,608
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate (Gross)	£719

Vital Statistics.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Live Births—Legitimate	713	363	350
Illegitimate	47	27	20
Still Births—Legitimate	23	12	11
Illegitimate	2	1	1
Deaths	396	208	188

Death Rate (per 1,000 Population)	10.3
Birth Rate (per 1,000 Population)—Legitimate	18.4
Illegitimate	1.2
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 births live and still)	31.9
Legitimate Rate (per 1,000 legitimate births live and still)	31.2
Illegitimate Rate (per 1,000 illegitimate births live and still)	40.8

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births
Puerperal Sepsis	1	1.3
Other Puerperal Causes	1	1.3
	—	—
	2	2.6

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	46
Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Births	47.7
Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births	21.3

Special Death Rates per 1,000 Population:—

Cancer (all ages)	1.5
Measles (all ages)	0
Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0.05

Chief Causes of Death	No. of Deaths.
Heart Disease	105
Cancer	56
Intra-cranial vascular disease	51
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	14
Bronchitis	28
Pneumonia (all forms)	12

Births

The birth rate was stationary at 19.6 with the illegitimate rate dropping a fraction. The still birth rate again rose.

Deaths of Infants under One Year

For the first time, the Infantile Mortality fell below 50.

The numbers of births and deaths are too small to draw any direct conclusions from fluctuations in the annual rates, but it is satisfactory to know that, at last, our Infantile Mortality appears to be following the trend of the steadily decreasing rates for England and Wales.

Our rate of 46 is higher than either the rate for the Urban Districts of Nottinghamshire—42, or the rate for the smaller towns of England and Wales—37.

Though the rate is considered to be the most sensitive index of the efficiency of the health services, it is a fact that our lowest recorded rate has occurred after a period of years entirely devoid of improvement in any of the public health services, and when the housing shortage was worse than ever. In addition, health visiting was at a minimum owing to lack of staff, and artificial feeding rife—one might add, not only in infants, but also in adults, in so far as the supply of fresh natural foods was sadly inadequate—and the take up of the vitamin products by expectant and nursing mothers, and children under 5, was below the average.

The increase in attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics over the past few years may have had a beneficial influence—certainly the increase from 69% to 83% of all births is worth noting, particularly when the reduction in Infantile Mortality is largely due to the decrease in the neo-natal rate, which fell from 32 last year to 26 in 1946. The chief factor in the fall was the low rate for prematurity.

The rate for respiratory infections was higher than last year, though still below the average for the district. All the infants were artificially fed. Three of the seven deaths were in houses falling below average standards.

Three of the mothers of premature infants who died had toxæmia of pregnancy and two had ante-partum haemorrhage.

In two cases there were complications of labour.

Only two of the fifteen infants who died over the age of one month were wholly breast fed.

Registered cause of death.	No. of Deaths.		
(a) Under 14 days.	At home	In Hospital	Total.
Prematurity	1	8	9
Congenital Malformation ..	2	2	4
Atelectasis	0	2	2
Hæmorrhage Neonatorum	0	1	1
Birth Injury	1	0	1
Deficient Vitality	0	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4	14	18
Mothers attended Ante-Natal Clinic	4	8	12

b) Over 14 days.

Prematurity	..	..	0	2	2
Congenital Malformation	..	..	0	1	1
Respiratory Infection	..	..	5	2	7
Alimentary Infection	..	..	1	1	2
Osteomyelitis	..	..	0	1	1
Convulsions	..	..	2	0	2
Mastoiditis	0	1	1
Asphyxia	1	0	1
			9	8	17

Mothers attended Ante-Natal

Clinic	8	6	14
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Child attended Maternity and
Child Welfare Clinics

	8	5	13
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Infantile mortality rate for chief causes of death:—

		Prematurity	Congenital Malformation.	Bronchitis and Broncho-pneumonia.
1936	..	11.2	8.0	20.9
1937	..	28.3	6.6	21.6
1938	..	16.5	7.5	7.5
1939	..	9.4	4.7	14.1
1940	..	20.4	4.7	12.5
1941	..	15.2	9.1	10.6
1942	..	14.0	12.6	15.4
1943	..	18.4	6.6	18.4
1944	..	17.5	11.6	10.5
1945	..	20.8	5.5	6.9
1946	..	14.5	6.6	9.2

Infantile Mortality in Wards.

Year	East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby
1936	56	73	75	74
1937	64	57	61	100
1938	49	38	62	60
1939	55	74	45	49
1940	47	71	33	71
1941	55	55	94	86
1942	68	69	75	50
1943	54	75	79	66
1944	55	76	103	50
1945	41	66	36	67
1946	44	66	39	27

Comparative Mortality.
Sutton-
in-
Ashfield
Urban
Districts
in
Notts.

	Smaller Towns England & Wales
58	55
63	55
46	51
51	40
60	54
65	56
51	46
48	46
50	44
49	43
42	37

	Infantile Mortality Rates under and over 1 month.		
	Under 1 month	Over 1 month.	
1936	26	43
1937	27	43
1938	40	11
1939	31	26
1940	36	22
1941	37	30
1942	36	30
1943	38	29
1944	38	29
1945	32	21
1946	26	20

During 1946 the number of deaths under one month was 20, and over one month 15.

The following tables show the number of deaths under one month related to the age of the mother and the number of pregnancies.

Age of Mother	Pregnancy					
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
Under 20	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
20—29 years	7 3 2	0 0 1	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0
30—39 years	0 3 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 0
		7 7 4	0 1 1			

Premature Births

	At Home	In Hospital	Total
Premature Births Notified	32	29	61
Died within 1st 24 hours	3*	5	8
Died within one month	2*	4‡	6
Died later than one month	3	1	4
Survived at the end of one month	27	20	47
Survived at the end of 1946	24	21	45

*1 after admission to hospital

‡2 died January, 1947

INFANT FEEDING

The investigation begun in 1944 was continued on a further series of 234 infants.

Even allowing for the possibility that there may be a higher percentage of breast fed infants amongst those not seen at a medical consultation at the clinic, it appears that, in this district, about 75% of infants are wholly breast fed at the end of the first 14 days, and about 25% at the end of six months. The critical period is the first month, and I believe a great deal could be done to maintain breast feeding if adequate health visiting was possible, and also if the visiting period of midwives and health visitors overlapped and they worked in the closest possible co-operation.

51% of the infants were already artificially fed at the time of their first visit to the Clinic.

Age	Up to 14 days— 14 days 1 Mth.	1 Mth.	2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 Mths.	5 Mths.	6 Mths.	%
Breast Fed ..	75	63	39	31	27	26	25	24
Artificial ..	25	37	61	69	73	74	75	76

Analysis of the 76% of cases artificially fed at the end of sixth month.

Breast Milk Deficient in Quantity:—

Lactation not established	10.4
Milk "went"	15.8
Insufficient Milk	13.7
Insufficient Milk (Medical Advice)	18.4
	58.3
Deficiency in quality of breast milk	3.9
Illness of mother	4.3
Breast abnormalities	7.8
Mother in employment	1.3
Adopted .. .. .. .. ..	.4
	76.0

It will be noted that there was a significant increase in the deficiency group who adopted artificial feeding on medical advice. This confirmed the impression that though many mothers decide for or against the adoption of artificial feeding without advice, they are probably correct in the majority of cases in concluding their milk is deficient in quantity. There are some, of course, who seem to think artificial feeding is the solution of all breast feeding problems, but they are in a decreasing minority.

18% of mothers able to breast feed and 20% of those unable to do so had been in employment for varying periods during pregnancy.

The consumption of milk and vitamins was said to be about 100%, but the returns of the Ministry of Food do not confirm this—see page 20.

				Rates per 1,000 Population.		
	England & Wales		Smaller Towns	Sutton-in-Ashfield		
BIRTHS:—						
Live	19.1	21.3	19.6
Still	0.53	0.59	0.65
DEATHS:—						
All causes	11.5	11.7	10.3
Measles	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.00
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.00
Influenza	0.15	0.14	0.10
NOTIFICATIONS:—						
Scarlet Fever		..		1.38	1.33	1.97
Diphtheria	0.28	0.31	0.026
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	0.22	0.22	0.05
Pneumonia	0.89	0.74	0.26
Cerebro-Spinal-Fever		..		0.05	0.04	0.026
Measles	3.92	3.70	1.68
Whooping Cough	2.28	2.05	3.16

**ANTE-NATAL, POST-NATAL, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE
AND IMMUNISATION CLINICS**

The following is the time-table of the Clinics:

Situation.	Maternity and Child Welfare	Ante-Natal.	Post-Natal	Immunisation.
Sutton-in-Ashfield: Forest Street (Near Library).	Tuesdays and Fridays, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends every Tuesday, and 4th Friday in month 2.30 p.m.	Every Wednesday, and 2nd and 4th Thursdays each month, 2—4 p.m.	2nd Monday of each month, 2—3 p.m.	1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month, 2.30—3.30 p.m.
Huthwaite: Clinic, New Street.	Every Thursday, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2nd and 4th Thursdays in month, 2.30 p.m.	2nd and 4th Fridays, 2—4 p.m.	1st Monday, 2—3 p.m.	4th Thursday of each month, 3.30 p.m.
Skegby and Stanton Hill: Baptist Church, Stanton Hill.	Every Monday, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2.30 p.m.	1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays, 2—4 p.m.	2nd Wednesday in month, 2—4 p.m.	2nd Tuesday of each month, 2.30—3.30 p.m.

Year	Infantile Mortality			Birth Rate			Death Rate	
	Sutton	England and Wales		Sutton	England and Wales			
		Sutton	England and Wales		Sutton	England and Wales		
1936	69.13	59		16.09	14.8	12.6	12.1	
1937	69.98	58		15.30	15.58	13.37	12.4	
1938	51.21	53		17.24	15.1	12.96	11.6	
1939	57.29	50		16.2	15.0	14.2	12.1	
1940	58.1	55		17.1	14.6	15.1	14.3	
1941	66.8	59		17.5	14.2	* 11.28	12.9	
1942	66	49		19.7	15.8	* 11.12	11.6	
1943	67	49		21.3	16.5	* 10.9	12.1	
1944	68	46		23.6	17.6	* 11.6	11.6	
1945	53	46			19.6	16.1	* 10.3	
1946	46	43			19.6	19.1	* 10.3	

*Crude

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Clinic	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Total Attendances	Normal Cases	Abnormal Cases	Referred to Hospital
Sutton-in-Ashfield	74	419	2024	307
Huthwaite	24	79	295	67
Stanton Hill and Skegby	32	151	661	126
Totals	130	649	2980	500
		...			149	137

Percentage of Total Notified Births represented by attendance:—83%
Average attendance at all Clinics per Session:—23.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS.

Clinic.	No. of Sessions.	New Cases.		Total Attendances.		Children seen by Doctor.
		Mothers.	Children: Under 1. 1-5 yrs.	Mothers.	Children. Under 1. 1-5 yrs.	
Sutton-in-Ashfield	101	282	404	15	8270	7296
Huthwaite	51	74	129	9	2689	1986
Stanton Hill & Skegby	49	86	151	4	2949	2475
Totals	201	442	684	28	13908	11757
					13908	2739
						1654

Percentage of notified live births represented by number of first attendances under one year:—90%

POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Clinic	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Total Attendances	Normal Cases	Abnormal Cases	Referred to Consultant
Sutton-in-Ashfield	12	129	133	1
Huthwaite	12	29	56	3
Stanton Hill	12	44	67	44
Totals	36	202	256	4
						2

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—VISITS.

District No.	First Visits (1)		Re-Visits (2)		Visits to Expectant Mothers (3)		Special Visits (but included in 1 & 2) Total Visits													
	INFANTS	CHILDREN		INFANTS	CHILDREN															
		Within 14 days of birth	Between 14 & 28 days of birth	After 28 days of birth	1st	2nd	3rd													
		Age 1-2	Age 2-3	Age 3-4	Age 0-1	Age 1-2	Age 2-3	Age 3-4	Age 4-5	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th						
No. 1	..	0	204	23	3	2	0	0	250	115	151	115	82	14	2	0	0	0	14	961
No. 2	..	2	7	125	0	0	0	0	67	32	16	15	16	2	4	0	0	0	5	286
No. 3	..	2	198	13	0	0	0	0	431	186	148	73	43	22	8	5	0	0	19	1129
Totals	..	4	409	161	3	2	0	0	748	333	315	203	141	38	14	5	0	0	38	2376

SECTION B.**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.****Ambulance.**

1,696 patients were conveyed by ambulance or car during the year.

Council Ambulance	1,197
Council Car	437
Kirkby-in-Ashfield Ambulance	46
Mansfield Ambulance	7
New Hucknall Colliery Ambulance	1
Hired Cars	8

The car was out of commission $3\frac{1}{2}$ months.

Clinics.

Clinics provided by the Council:—See page 11.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

The 649 new cases represented 83% of all births and was the highest attendance recorded. The average number of 23 per session fails to show the true picture at Sutton, where the total number per session reached 58 on one occasion and the average was 27. Three regular weekly sessions would be needed here, but this is impossible at the moment.

Routine Rhesus typing was begun in November by arrangement with the Blood Transfusion Service and Mansfield General Hospital. Seventy-two specimens, of which 16 were negative, were typed. All expectant mothers are given a card showing their type.

School Clinics—Notts. County Council:—

Lawn House, Station Road, Sutton-in-Ashfield—

- (a) Medical. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
(Doctor attends Fridays).
- (b) Dental. Daily (except 1st, 3rd and 5th Tuesdays).
9.30 a.m. to 12 noon; 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Venereal Disease Clinic.

The nearest Clinic is at West Hill Drive, Mansfield.

Medical advice is available there as under:—

MALES. Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon; Thursday, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

FEMALES. Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Wednesday, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Blood Transfusion.

The Regional Unit held three sessions at the Clinic during 1946. 337 Donors attended.

Twenty-four new donors were enrolled as a result of local publicity. Hospitals are entirely dependent on the voluntary donors and many more are needed to keep the blood bank adequately stocked, as well as to minimise the demands on each donor.

There is still no satisfactory substitute for human blood which is saving lives daily in every hospital, and is used regularly in the hospitals serving Sutton-in-Ashfield.

Maternity Services.

At a conference of Local Authorities on 31st December, 1946, all districts reported the urgent need for more maternity beds. The County Medical Officer stated that the present number in County Hospitals was the maximum possible and that the turnover was some 2,000 cases per year, or about one-third of the births. (If the recommendation of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists on a National Maternity Service are to be accepted, this number will have to be more than doubled). It was suggested at the Conference that the Regional Hospital Board should make adequate provision. The major problem, however, was the difficulty of getting staff, and it was pointed out that one of the reasons for the shortage of nurses, was the fact that girls leaving school are unable to begin their nursing training for two years thereafter, by which time, some, who might have chosen nursing as a career, have taken up other work. The County Medical Officer was asked to direct the attention of the College of Nursing to this point, with a view to finding a satisfactory solution.

Accommodation was found for all complicated cases but only 36 of the normal cases could be admitted on account of unsuitable home conditions, and none because of lack of domestic help. Many requests for admission to hospital for the two latter reasons had to be refused.

From June, the number of beds in County Hospitals allocated to Sutton-in-Ashfield was increased from 9 to 14 per month.

Basford, 5; Mansfield, 7; Worksop, 2.

Eleven patients were delivered of living infants by Cæsarian Section.

Analysis of Cases Treated in Hospital.

Condition.	Admission arranged.	Through Ante- Natal Service.	By General Practitioner.	Total
No home help available	..	0	0	0
Unsuitable home conditions	..	34	2	36
Age of Mother	..	10	0	10
Anæmia	..	4	2	6
Asthma	..	1	0	1
Bronchitis	..	4	0	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	2	0	2
Carcinoma of stomach	..	1	0	1
Enteritis	..	0	1	1
Fibroids	..	1	0	1
Heart Disease	..	9	1	10
Ovarian cyst	..	1	0	1
Pyelitis	..	2	1	3
Rheumatism	..	3	0	3
Tumour of breast	..	1	0	1
Varicose Veins	..	1	0	1
General Condition	..	4	0	4
Toxæmia	..	29	7	36
Bad Obstetric History	..	17	0	17
Pelvic contraction or disproportion	..	34	1	35
Malpresentation	..	12	0	12
Twin pregnancy	..	1	0	1
Ectopic pregnancy	..	0	1	1
Hydramnios	..	1	0	1
Abortion	..	0	11	11
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	..	7	3	10
Placenta Praevia	..	2	0	2
Early rupture of membranes	..	0	1	1
Premature labour	..	4	3	7
Dystocia	..	1	6	7
Retained Placenta	..	0	5	5
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	..	0	1	1
Mastitis	..	1	1	2
Phlebitis	..	0	1	1
Post maturity	..	7	0	7
		194	48	242

No. of Patients admitted
to each Hospital:—

County Hospitals—Basford	141	30	171
Mansfield	50	17	67
Worksop	1	0	1
Mansfield General	2	1	3

In addition to the 242 cases treated under the Council Scheme, 83 patients made private arrangements for admission to Maternity Homes or the Women's Hospital, Nottingham.

Maternal Deaths

Two mothers died from complications of pregnancy.

The first had attended the Ante-Natal Clinic on May 15th, but failed either to keep her next appointment on the 22nd or to notify her midwife or doctor that she was not well. Eventually, on June 5th, her relatives informed the midwife that the patient seemed ill but she would not call the doctor. Visiting her the same day, the midwife found the patient had eclampsia, for which she was immediately admitted to Basford Hospital, where she died that evening.

The other patient was attended privately at home and admitted to Mansfield County Hospital two days after delivery with femoral thrombosis. She died from pulmonary embolism nine days later.

The first case emphasizes the importance of the closest possible team work between all members, administrative, medical and nursing, of the Maternity and Child Welfare Staff. Though it is very doubtful whether this mother and child could have been saved, nevertheless, she would have been seen much earlier than June 5th if our mutual co-operation had been better.

After considerable discussion it was decided to supplement the usual verbal advice to expectant mothers with written advice on the ante-natal appointment cards, and particularly to tell every expectant mother to notify her midwife if for any reason she could not keep an appointment, and at once, if she had headache, vomiting, swelling of the feet or face, spots in front of the eyes. All midwives were asked to co-operate as fully as possible, and to check up on the attendance of their patients after each clinic, and to visit those who had failed to attend.

Maternity Cases—Costs.

	No. of Cases	Average Stay. Days	Average
			Maintenance
Mansfield and District General Hospital ..	3	18	£ s. d. 33 0 0
County Council Hospitals	239	19	2416 9 10
			£2449 9 10
			—

Amount to be recovered:—

		£ s. d.
157 Contributors (complicated cases)	735 15 0	
14 Contributors (unsuitable home conditions)	55 1 0	
44 Non-Contributors assessed on Income Scale	169 6 7	
27 Non-Contributors who failed to return Income Form ..	229 6 5	
		—
		£1189 9 0
		—

£1,137 was received during the financial year 1/4/46—31/3/47, and £84 2s. 8d. was written off as irrecoverable.

The following table shows details of expenses not chargeable to patients.

		£ s. d.
Doctor's Fees, Mansfield Hospital	6 6 0	
Annual Consultant Fees	14 14 0	
Hospital Charges, 20 visits to Consultant Clinic	2 10 0	
17 X-Ray Cases, Mansfield Hospital	34 13 0	
Examinations at P.D. Laboratory (10)	3 15 0	
		—
		£61 18 0
		—

Treatment in County Hospitals.

From 1st January, 1946, the inclusive charge was increased to 10/6 per day, at Basford and Mansfield. Worksop charges were increased to 16/6 per day, from 1st September, 1946.

Consultant Clinic.

Twelve cases made 20 visits to the Consultant. Out-patients' charges at Hospital, £2 10s. 0d. Annual Fee to Consultant, £14 14s. 0d.

Dental Treatment.

From October, the County Medical Officer of Health was able to offer sessions at Lawn House, Sutton, in addition to those at Huthwaite. It was decided to reserve the equivalent of three, 2½ hour sessions, per quarter at Lawn House, and one per quarter at Huthwaite, at the rate of £2 5s. 0d. per session. The actual arrangements are:—

At Sutton—Second and Fourth Tuesdays each month, 2.45—4 p.m.

At Huthwaite—First, Third and Fifth Tuesdays each month, 3.30—3.45 p.m.

so that, in fact, there is a dental surgeon available each week, either at Lawn House or Huthwaite Clinic.

The attendance improved during the year and available records show a total attendance of thirty-seven cases.

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under 5.
Appointments given	35 20
Attended for examination	17 14
Attended for treatment	16 12

In addition, six patients whose treatment commenced in 1945, continued to attend.

Four patients were supplied with dentures at a total cost of £13 13s. 7d., of which £9 7s. 6d. was recoverable. Cost to Council, £4 6s. 1d.

Hospital Treatment—children under 5.

Three infants were admitted to Basford County Hospital.

The cost to the Council was £13 2s. 10d., of which £5 14s. 0d. was recovered from the Contributory Scheme.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

Out-patients.	Cases	.. .. .. .. ..	48
	Attendances	.. .. .. .. ..	366
	Cost	.. .. .. .. ..	£45 15 0

In-patients. None.

Prevention of Deafness.

No. of cases treated	18
Contributory Scheme Cases	16
Cases paying only part of cost	2
Cost to the Council	£22 2 6
No. of cases on waiting list at the end of year	12

Prevention of Blindness.

No cases treated during the year.

Child Life Protection.

Two cases were on the register.

Supply of Milk.

	Sales.		
	1946		1945
	£	s.	d.
Sutton-in-Ashfield Clinics	2920	3	9
Huthwaite Clinics	859	17	0
Stanton Hill Clinic	973	0	6
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£4753	1	3
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£4321	8	5
	<hr/>		<hr/>

Free Issues, Income Scale—No change.

	1946			1945		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Value of food issued	7	19	1	7	8	5
Income from charge of 6d. per tin	2	1	6	1	16	0
	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total cost to Council	£5	17	7	£5	12	5
	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>

Number of cases on free food.

	Sutton	Huthwaite	Skegby and Stanton Hill	Total
31/12/45	0	0	0	0
31/12/46	1	0	0	1

Cod Liver Oil and Fruit Juice.

The average take up of vitamins from August to December, as shown by Ministry of Food returns, was:—

	Sutton-in-Ashfield	Division
Orange Juice	39.2	36.4
Cod Liver Oil	26.8	30.6
A. and D. Tablets	46.1	49.9

Supply of Sheets for Expectant Mothers.

966 Priority Dockets were issued during 1946.

Home Helps and Domestic Helps.

Arrangements for a public meeting to be held in Sutton-in-Ashfield early in January, 1947, were completed. The speaker was to be Mrs. Gray, the whole-time organiser for Nottingham City.

As a result of public advertisement for either helpers or applicants for help, seven women made enquiries about the work, but no one made any application for assistance.

All efforts to secure a voluntary organiser failed.

A conference of Local Authorities was held on 31st December. It was reported that the County Council had engaged a whole-time organiser, who would be available in an advisory capacity to county districts. The feeling of all representatives was that a full-time paid organiser was necessary for each district.

Health Visitors.

The two vacancies remained unfilled. Home visiting was totally inadequate, though our two health visitors did their utmost. Their time was largely monopolised by the many clinics, where they had the assistance of the voluntary helpers and midwives.

Adoptions.

The health visitors attended court in eleven cases. Legal adoption was approved in each instance.

Care of Premature Infants.

No additional facilities were provided during the year.

The survival rate is shown on page 8.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

The illegitimate birth-rate fell slightly.

Year	% of Births which were Illegitimate.			
1935	4.0
1936	4.3
1937	3.5
1938	4.5
1939	3.1
1940	3.9
1941	3.3
1942	4.6
1943	3.4
1944	6.2
1945	6.8
1946	6.2

Travelling expenses amounting to £3 6s. 5d. were paid for two mothers taking their infants to London for adoption.

In another case £5 10s. 0d. was paid towards the expenses of a mother admitted to St. Monica's Home, Leeds.

The Social Worker reported as follows:—

Owing to the fact that during the greater part of 1946 there has been only one County Almoner in Nottinghamshire, the work in connection with this Scheme has had to be restricted, usually to one interview in each case, except where other action was necessary.

Of the cases reported on in 1945:—

Arrangements were made for the child of a married woman to be taken to London to be handed over for adoption. The Council paid the Mother's fare and the W.V.S. and Social Worker helped by meeting trains, etc., but the mother fetched the child home again after a very short period. Ten visits were paid.

Arrangements were made for a single girl to take her child to London to be handed over for adoption. The girl was found a post in one of the Public Assistance Institutions. One visit was paid.

Thirteen names have been registered during 1946—ten were single girls and three were married women separated from their husbands.

Of the married women:—

Two said that they were expecting a divorce and would then marry the putative father. One has remained in the Public Assistance Institution. Her mental condition is poor, but she is not considered certifiable.

Of the single girls:—

Three took their babies home with a view to keeping them and were advised about affiliation and referred to the Probation Officer. One visit was paid.

One took her baby home and was referred to Adoption Associations.

One girl wanted to keep her baby, but her relatives asked for adoption, eventually, however, the girl took her baby out to a sister's home.

One was admitted to a Home for Unmarried Mothers for the confinement. The Council paid half the cost.

One was referred to the Public Assistance Officer, who asked the Almoner to visit to discuss whether the girl could go out to work. One visit was made and a report sent in.

One took her baby home and was expecting to marry the putative father. Two visits were paid.

One was visited by the Almoner as her baby was at a Public Assistance Nursery and the possibility of her having it home was under discussion. One visit was paid, but the home was found to be very unsuitable.

One was referred by the Health Visitor, who was not satisfied that the child was being properly looked after. Two visits were paid, but each time the girl was not there. It was not possible, owing to shortage of staff, to visit again.

TOTAL VISITS—18.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The quality was satisfactory.

The quantity available has long been insufficient. Several measures to increase the supply were considered, including discussions with adjoining authorities on the possibility of a Joint Water Board.

An increased supply from the Meden Valley Joint Board was obtained, and the sanction of the Ministry of Health for a new 12" main from the Whiteborough Reservoir was granted.

Rushley Supply.

The yield was decreased.

The sanction of the Ministry of Health was obtained for the installation of a duplicate pumping plant.

The water was chlorinated and colorimeter tests generally showed free chlorine, though the specimens sent for analysis sometimes showed none. Four samples from the mains were taken.

Meden Valley Supply.

Three samples from the mains were taken in this district. In addition, a report on one sample taken at Buddy Pumping Station was received from the Medical Officer of Health, Blackwell R.D.C., who stated in November that the supply was not then being chlorinated.

Analyst's Report.

	Rushley Supply Chlorinated 2/4/46	Meden Valley Supply. Chlorinated 2/4/46
Physical Characters.		
Suspended Matter	none	none
Appearance of a column 2ft. long ...	clear; colourless	clear; colourless
Taste	normal	normal
Odour	none	none
Chemical Examination.		
	Parts per 100,000	
Total Solids dried at 180°C. ...	18.3	25.1
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine ...	1.90	5.90
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride ...	3.13	9.72
Nitrites	none	none
Nitrates as Nitrogen	0.32	0.32
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.) ...	none	none
Total Hardness	12.0	17.1
Temporary Hardness	7.0	9.0
Permanent Hardness	5.0	8.1
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.003	0.017
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	nil.	0.0024
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.0008	0.0024
Free Chlorine Parts per million ...	0.05	0.05
pH Value	7.6	7.8
Bacteriological Examination.		
B. Coli Test.		
(MacConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth)		
Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml. ...	0	0

Remarks.

Both samples are of a high degree of organic purity and are satisfactory both chemically and bacteriologically.

Closet Accommodation.

Number of visits re Conversions ..	..	..	..	..	74
Conversions completed during year ..	..	..	..	..	42
P.C.'s abolished, 1930-46 ..	..	..	..	..	789
P.C.'s remaining ..	..	..	..	..	2518

Public Cleansing.

Delay in obtained delivery of vehicles, and the near impossibility of obtaining spare parts again contributed to a most unsatisfactory service.

Inspections in connection with:

1. Housing Defects ..	..	..	..	..	341
2. Factories and Workshops ..	..	..	..	..	16
3. Infectious Disease ..	..	..	..	..	149
4. Rodent Infestations ..	..	..	..	..	145
5. Shops Act ..	..	..	..	..	3
6. Meat and Food Inspections:					
(a) Slaughterhouses ..	..	..	..	..	120
(b) Markets and Shops ..	..	..	..	..	115
7. Dairies and Cowsheds ..	..	..	..	..	84
8. Overcrowding ..	..	..	..	..	24
9. Scavenging ..	..	..	..	..	260
10. Disinfestation ..	..	..	..	..	103
11. Movable Dwellings ..	..	..	..	..	80
12. Water Supply and Sampling ..	..	..	..	..	45
13. Drainage ..	..	..	..	..	263
14. Smoke Nuisances ..	..	..	..	..	5
15. Miscellaneous Complaints and General Inspection ..	..	..	..	..	163
16. Revisits ..	..	..	..	..	96
17. Miscellaneous Housing Act Visits ..	..	..	..	..	539
(a) Revisits for Housing Defects ..	..	..	..	..	466
(b) Visits in connection with Re-Housing ..	..	..	..	..	47
(c) Others for Clearance Area procedure ..	..	..	..	..	24
18. Salvage ..	..	..	..	..	64
19. Mortuary ..	..	..	..	..	1
20. Bakehouses ..	..	..	..	..	5
21. Scabies ..	..	..	..	..	20
22. Building Licences ..	..	..	..	..	155
23. Food Premises ..	..	..	..	..	55

Notices Served:

Informal Notices ..	..	..	..	..	375
Statutory Notices ..	..	..	..	..	56
Interviews ..	..	..	..	..	89
Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec., 1945 ..	..	..	..	..	164
Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec., 1946 ..	..	..	..	..	232
Statutory Notices outstanding 31st Dec., 1946 ..	..	..	..	..	0

Summary of Work Done:**(a) Housing (No. of houses affected).**

Roofs, fallpipes, eaves, gutters and walls repaired	..	..	..	..	57
Dangerous structures remedied	..	..	..	..	5
Remedy of dampness by cement rendering or insertion of Damp Proof Course	..	..	..	..	9
Yards paved	..	..	..	..	11
Internal repairs	..	..	..	..	85
Sinks provided	..	..	..	..	1
Sinks renewed	..	..	..	..	1
Washing Coppers provided	..	..	..	..	1
Washing Coppers renewed	..	..	..	..	4
Food Stores provided	..	..	..	..	0
Inside Water Supply provided	..	..	..	..	6

(b) General Work.

Water Closets and Structures Repaired	..	..	..	..	22
Ashpits Abolished	..	..	..	..	10
New Ashbins Provided	..	..	..	..	106
Accumulations Removed	..	..	..	..	3
Rat Infestations Abated	..	..	..	..	54
Complaints Unfounded	..	..	..	..	5
Reports to Surveyor	..	..	..	..	26
Complaints Received	..	..	..	..	663
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	21
Dirty Premises Cleansed	..	..	..	..	12
Animal Nuisance Abated	..	..	..	..	6

(c) Drainage.

No. of Premises Visited	..	..	..	..	292
Blocked Drains Cleansed	..	..	..	..	65
New Drains Tested and Passed	..	..	..	..	38
Defective Drains Found	..	..	..	..	37
Defective Drains Repaired	..	..	..	..	35
Open Channel Drainage Abolished	..	..	..	..	0
Cesspools Abolished	..	..	..	..	0

Smoke Abatement.

No action taken or necessary.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

(a) Council Houses found Infested	..	..	..	..	6
Council Houses Disinfested	..	..	..	..	5
(b) Private Houses found Infested	..	..	..	..	12
Private Houses Disinfested	..	..	..	..	8
Premises Disinfested for other Vermin	..	..	..	..	73

Schools.

The Sanitary Provisions at the Schools are reasonable, except at Teversal School which is still provided with pail closets.

Public Baths.

The chlorine content of the water is checked regularly by the superintendent, though in the specimen sent for analysis it was rather low. Nevertheless, I think the chlorination is usually satisfactory, and, in fact, causes not a few cases of conjunctivitis amongst the bathers.

Physical Characters.	Sample taken 11.30 a.m. 1/7/46.				
Suspended matter	none				
Appearance of a column 2ft. long	clear: colourless				
Odour	none				
Chemical Examination					Parts per 100,000
Total Solids dried at 180°C	41.8				
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	13.0				
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	21.3				
Nitrites	none				
Nitrates as Nitrogen	0.72				
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.045				
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.334				
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.016				
Free Chlorine	none				
pH Value	5.2				
Bacteriological Examination.					
Temperature on arrival	20°C				
Number of colonies per ml. developing on Agar in:—					
3 days at 22°C	2,576				
48 hours at 37°C	425				
B. Coli Test (MacConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth)					
Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml.	2				

REMARKS:

The bacterial counts at both 22°C and 37°C are somewhat high, but the number of coliform organisms is only 2 per 100 mls. This can be considered fairly satisfactory, but the quality of the water could be improved by an increase in the chlorine dosage to give a residual Chlorine of from 0.2 to 0.5 parts per million.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

The Housing Superintendent, Housing Architect and Surveyor have supplied the following details of housing progress:—

Housing Superintendent's Report—

Number of houses and bungalows at 31/12/46:—

		Houses	Bungalows	Flats	Total
Sutton Area	.. ..	1254	198	16	1468
Skegby Area	.. ..	354	40		394
Huthwaite Area	.. ..	144	24		168
		—	—		—
		1752	262	16	2030
		—	—		—
31/12/45	..	1752	262	0	2014

Number of Applications held at 31/12/46.

		Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
6 children	.. ..	.. 0	1	1	2
5 children	.. ..	.. 7	0	0	7
4 children	.. ..	.. 7	1	0	8
3 children	.. ..	.. 30	5	2	37
2 children	.. ..	.. 125	24	21	170
1 child	.. ..	.. 346	91	56	493
0 children	.. ..	.. 386	92	71	549
Applicants for Bungalows	.. ..	.. 43	10	25	78
		—	—	—	—
		944	224	176	1344
		—	—	—	—
31/12/45	..	670	119	85	874

The applications, except for bungalows, are in respect of people living in rooms.

Re-lets from the Hardwick Lane and Carsic Lane Schemes (440 houses, 138 bungalows) are let in conjunction with the Health Department. The remainder of re-lets from 1,312 houses and 124 bungalows are from the above-mentioned applicants.

Sixteen new flats were let towards the end of 1946, eight being let to married couples, and eight to married couples with one child.

Re-lets during 1946 were—

Hardwick Lane and Carsic Lane	..	7 houses	2 bungalows
Remainder of Sutton	.. ..	8 houses	
Huthwaite	.. ..	3 houses	2 bungalows
Skegby	.. .. ..	1 house	
		—	—
		19 houses	4 bungalows
		—	—

G. H. SLACK,

Housing Superintendent.

Housing Architects' Report.

Position at end of 1946:—

			Keys delivered to Housing Superintendent. 31st. Dec., 46.
1. Schemes in progress:—			
(a) Alfreton Road Housing Scheme Extension No. 2.			
22 pairs Type A 3 Bedroom House = 44 Dwellings			
15 pairs Type D Duplex House = 60 Dwellings	8		
	To house, in all—104 Families		
(b) Hardwick Lane Housing Scheme Extension No. 7			
19 pairs Type A 3 Bedroom House = 38 Dwellings			
19 pairs Type D Duplex House = 76 Dwellings	20		
	To house, in all—114 Families		
2. Contracts placed (work to commence 1st Jan., 1947)			
(a) Healdswood Housing Scheme Extension No. 2			
10 pairs Type A 3 Bedroom House = 20 Dwellings			
17 pairs Type B 3 Bedroom House = 34 Dwellings			
13 pairs Type D Duplex House = 52 Dwellings			
	To house, in all—106 Families		
(b) Huthwaite (Station Road) Housing Scheme			
19 pairs Type A 3 Bedroom House = 38 Dwellings			
8 pairs Type D Duplex House = 32 Dwellings			
	To house, in all—70 Families		
3. Schemes in course of preparation.			
(a) Green's Fields (Skegby) Housing Scheme			
No. 103 3 Bedroom Houses (To house 103 Families)			
(b) Charles Street Housing Scheme.			
No. 104 3 Bedroom Houses (To house 104 Families)			

(c) Columbia Street (Huthwaite) Housing Scheme
 No. 66 3 Bedroom Houses (To house 66 Families)
 (approx.)

(d) Huthwaite (Station Road) Housing Scheme
 Extension
 No. 8 pairs Type A 3 Bedroom House = 16 Dwellings
 No. 5 pairs Type D Duplex House = 20 Dwellings
 —
 To house, in all—36 Families
 —

(e) Aged Persons' Bungalows, Lime Street Area.
 No. 7 pairs Type A 2 Bedroom = 14 Dwellings
 No. 4 pairs and No. 2 Single
 Type B 2 Bedroom = 10 Dwellings
 —
 To house, in all—24 Aged Couples
 —

G. WARNER,
 Warner & Dean (Housing Architects)

It will be noted that the number of applicants has increased since last year, even though the list includes only those living in rooms. The total number of people in need of fit houses is much greater. Schemes in progress will provide for 202 families, contracts placed a further 176, and schemes in course of preparation 309 families and 24 aged couples—a total of 687 families and 24 aged couples. The number of applicants for houses is 1,266 and for bungalows 78.

One of the most difficult problems is the rehousing of large families from unfit dwellings. Some are in a dreadful plight and the time when they will get a house is not yet in sight.

During the year 28 flats were completed by the Local Authority and 26 houses by private contractors.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-Houses During the Year:—

(1)	(a) Total number of Dwelling-Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	292
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	339
(2)	(a) Number of Dwelling-Houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	0
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	0
(3)	Number of Dwelling-Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
(4)	Number of Dwelling-Houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	292

2. Remedy of Defects During the Year Without Service of Formal Notices:—

Number of Defective Dwelling-Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	116
--	-----

3. Action Under Statutory Powers During the Year:—

(a) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which notices served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of Dwelling-Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	0
(a) By Owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in Default	0
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	56
(2) Number of Dwelling-Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	56
(a) By Owners	8
(b) By Local Authority in Default	48
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936	0
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 ..	0

4. Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding.

No material change.

5. Clearance Area Procedure.

Re-Housing.

No of Families Re-housed	6
No. of Persons Re-housed	24
Houses demolished	23
Houses demolished since Slum Clearance commenced	849

Public Health Act, 1936.

Camping Sites, Temporary Dwellings, etc.

These still remain and are still a problem.

Factories.

Routine inspections were made.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply:—

No. of Producers	...	..	..	..	..	21
No. of Producer Retailers	...	..	..	..	..	46
No. of Retailers	...	..	..	..	..	95
Dealers' Licence to sell Pasteurised Milk	...	..	..	..	..	5
Dealer's Licence to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	..	..	..	..	1
Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	...	..	..	..	..	4
Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	...	..	..	..	..	3
Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	..	..	..	..	1
No. of Visits to Cowsheds and Dairies	...	..	..	..	..	84
New Dairies erected	..	..	..	..	..	1
New Cowsheds erected	..	..	..	..	..	0
Cowsheds and Dairies modernised	..	..	..	..	..	0
Minor Repairs at Cowsheds and Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	0

Pasteurised Milk.

- No. of Samples, 6.
- Pasteurised (Public Supply), 2.
- Pasteurised (School Supply), 2.
- Pasteurised T.T., 2.
- No. of visits to Schools and Sampling, 6.

All samples were satisfactory.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

No. of Slaughterhouses	...	..	..	..	..	30
Registered	...	..	..	..	..	6
Permanent Licences	...	..	..	..	..	10
Annual Licences	...	..	..	..	..	14
No. of Butchers using the above	..	..	..	..	..	44
New Slaughtermen's Licences issued	..	..	..	..	..	2
Slaughtermen's Licences	..	..	..	..	..	55
No. of Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	120

Meat and Food Inspected and Condemned.

At Butchers' Shops and Depot.

(Imported)—163 lbs. beef, bone-taint; 4 lamb carcases, mould, $105\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; 2 lamb carcases, oedema, 57 lbs.; 7 legs mutton, caseous lymphadenitis, $66\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; 10 lbs. lamb livers, soured; $1267\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. corned beef. (Home-killed)—67 lbs. beef, bruising.

At Retail Shops.

Meat, 41 tins; Fish, 83 tins; Milk, 441 tins; Miscellaneous tinned goods, 207 tins; Bacon and Ham, 138 lbs.; Fish, 86 stone 15 lbs.; Milk, 21 pints; Fresh Eggs, 107; Cereals, 14 lbs.; Miscellaneous fresh foodstuffs, 86 lbs.

Inspection of Animals Privately Slaughtered.

Calf, 1; Pigs, 573.

Particulars of Organs surrendered. Tuberculosis: 1 pig's Carcase; 21 Heads; 10 Lungs; 6 Livers; 9 Mesenteric fats; 1 Spleen; 1 portion of Forequarter.

Other conditions: 2 pig's kidneys—nephritis; 3 pig's livers, cirrhosis; 2 pig's hearts, pericarditis.

Food and Drugs.

The usual reports from the County Council have been received, but do not call for any special comment.

Ice Cream.

All premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream were inspected and 9 samples examined for cleanliness. Two unsatisfactory samples resulted. Re-sampling was undertaken and subsequent samples were satisfactory.

SECTION F.**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES**

From November 12th, the South Nottinghamshire Joint Hospital Board was unable to admit any cases from this district. I understand this was because of lack of staff. The total number of cases admitted to isolation hospitals was 38, of which Debdale and Southwell accepted 16.

Mansfield Borough raised the question of financial responsibility for cases admitted from this district to the General Hospital whilst incubating an infectious disease and who there develop the disease and are removed to Mansfield Isolation Hospital. The Council, rightly in my opinion, considered that the cost of maintenance of such cases in the Isolation Hospital should be borne by the South Notts. Joint Hospital Board, whose decision had not been made at the end of the year.

Scarlet Fever

The number of cases fell to 77, which is about the average annual endemic number for this district. One additional notification was received but the diagnosis was subsequently revised.

Cases occurred each month throughout the year with maximum incidence from April to July (40 cases).

The disease was benign and all cases recovered.

The incidence in Wards was:—

East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Total
30	25	2	20	77

One of the East Ward cases—in November—occurred in Harlow Wood Hospital but no secondary cases developed.

The age and sex distribution of all cases is given below:—

Age Groups:	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	1	0	1
1—3 years	1	3	4
3—5 years	4	3	7
5—10 years	16	21	37
10—15 years	8	8	16
15—25 years	4	2	6
Over 25 years	2	3	5
Non-Civilian, 15—25	1	0	1
	—	—	—
	37	40	77
	—	—	—

Thirty-two cases were admitted to Isolation Hospitals as under:—

Debdale Hall	..	..	..	..	11
Southwell	..	..	..	..	4
Mansfield Borough	..	..	..	..	16
Basford	..	..	..	..	1

Diphtheria

Four notifications were received and all the patients were removed to hospital, where the final diagnosis of diphtheria was confirmed in one instance only.

The case was a girl, aged 10 years, who was on a visit here from Ilkeston, where the family were well known to the Public Health Department because the parents had consistently refused to have their children immunised, and this was the third member of the family to have diphtheria within a year. She was removed to Derby Isolation Hospital by arrangement with the Medical Officer of Health for Ilkeston.

Thus, but for the unfortunate and equally unwelcome visit to our town of a family of non-immunised children, it could have been recorded, I think, for the very first time in our history, that no case of diphtheria had occurred in this district during a calendar year. It is, of course, a fact, that not one of our own population had the disease.

FOR THE FIFTH SUCCESSIVE YEAR NO IMMUNISED CHILD UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE YEAR NO IMMUNISED SCHOOL CHILD contracted diphtheria.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis

The level of immunisation was well maintained and it is becoming generally accepted that the normal procedure is two injections about one year of age and a third when the child starts school, and that for the latter injection no additional consent is necessary, the parents being notified in due course when the injection will be given. If all parents who consented brought their infants for Immunisation the level for children 1—4 years of age would be raised to 90%.

Reports from two schools suggested that one batch of A.P.T.—P2237R—had caused a more severe local reaction than usual.

The co-operation of school nurses, head teachers and the school attendance officer was very helpful.

The statistics below are calculated on our own carefully kept records of births and deaths. The estimated mid-year population supplied by the Registrar General is lower than our figure and, consequently, if we used his estimate for calculations our level of immunisation would show an apparent increase to 1—4 years (incl.) 83% and 5—14 years (incl.) 96%.

Completed Treatment during 1946:—

	Under 5's	School Children	Adult	Total	Third Injections
Scheme	637	71	1	709	489
Privately	10	4	0	14	6
Totals	647	75	1	723	495

Immunised children .. (a) Under 5 years of age—2,262.
at 31/12/46 .. (b) Between 5 and 15 years—5,404.

% Level of Immunisation:		31/12/46	31/12/45
5—15 years	..	93%	92%
1—4 years	..	80%	78%

Age Groups, 1—4 years.

	Completed Treatment	Commenced Treatment	Consented, but failed to bring infants to clinic
Children born 1942	.. 84%	84%	32— 5%
Children born 1943	.. 86%	86%	63— 9%
Children born 1944	.. 81%	81%	73— 9%
Children born 1945	.. 70%	75%	80—12%

The Total number of children Immunised in infancy who have now had Third Injections is 2,170.

99% of the children born in 1940, immunised in infancy, have now had Third Injections.

81% of the children born in 1941, immunised in infancy, have now had Third Injections.

Total cost during year—£138 12s. 6d.

Cerebro-Spinal-Meningitis

Two cases were notified. One, a boy aged 8 years, was removed to the Nottingham City Hospital where the meningitis was found to be streptococcal, and he recovered after treatment by penicillin and sulphonamides.

The meningococcal case was an adult who recovered after treatment at home.

Both cases were visited by the Consultant.

Pneumonia

Ten cases were notified, but I doubt whether this number gives any true indication of the incidence of the disease.

Malaria

The only case notified was a relapse in a man who had contracted the disease abroad.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No notifications were received.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Of the three cases notified, two occurred in Basford Hospital, and the third at home, where she was nursed. All recovered.

Whooping Cough

Notifications of the 122 cases were received each month of the year, with the greatest incidence from June to October (97 cases) and reaching a monthly maximum of 28 cases in August.

The total number of cases was the highest recorded since the disease was made notifiable. The summer epidemic was chiefly in the East and West Wards, All the children recovered.

The age and sex distribution of all cases is given below:—

Age Groups:	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	2	6	8
1—3 years	18	15	33
3—5 years	20	18	38
5—10 years	16	23	39
10—15 years	1	1	2
15—20 years	0	2	2
	57	65	122

Measles

Sixty-five cases were notified, and of this number, 51 occurred in December. One child, living in a grossly overcrowded home, was admitted to Mansfield Isolation Hospital.

There were no deaths.

The incidence in Wards was:—

East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Total
35	18	9	3	65

The age and sex distribution of all cases is given below:—

Age Groups:	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	1	0	1
1—3 years	4	5	9
2—5 years	10	5	15
5—10 years	13	25	38
10—15 years	1	1	2
—	—	—	—
	29	36	65
—	—	—	—

Smallpox

A number of contacts from infected ships were kept under observation. One, with a obscure febrile illness was sent in to Lincoln Military Hospital for observation. He did not develop smallpox. Bacteriological tests for enteric were negative.

Dysentery

One case of amoebic dysentery, contracted abroad, was notified.

Scabies

The Cleansing Station ceased to function in May, when it was converted to a classroom for the Grammar School. Thereafter, only domiciliary treatment with sulphur ointment was available free of charge, and General Practitioners and the School Medical Officer were informed of the position.

Total families notified	..	..	..	72
Treated at Cleansing Station	..	..	..	15
Treated at home	..	..	..	47
Treated privately	..	..	..	10

The cost to the Council was £7 13s. 2d.

Diabetes Mellitus

One application was received and a free supply of insulin was granted, making a total of three cases during the year. One patient died in June and the two others were still on the register at the end of the year.

The cost to the Council was £3 16s. 1d.

Costs—Infectious Disease

Precept to South Notts. Joint Hospital Board— £928 17 11

Maintenance and other charges:—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	137	15	0
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	4
Examination of Swabs (25)			..	..	..	3	15	0
Diphtheria Anti-Toxin			..	..	..	1	3	0
						<hr/>		
						£1,084	10	6
						<hr/>		

Tuberculosis.

Age periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-5	..	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
5-15	..	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
15-25	..	2	7	1	1	1	4	0
25-35	..	4	4	0	0	2	1	0
35-45	..	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
45-55	..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-65	..	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ..	10	13	2	4	5	9	0	0

The total number of new cases notified was below the average for this district.

Ten of the deaths occurred within a year of notification.

There was no evidence to suggest any significant risk in any industry or that employment of women in industry had any adverse effect.

On Register	Males		Females		Total	
	P.	N.P.	P.	N.P.		
31/12/46	..	126	44	138	39	347
31/12/45	..	126	45	136	37	344

Nine cases were removed from the Register having been notified as recovered.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Cases of Infectious Disease during the year 1946.

Notifiable Disease.	Age Groups.	Number of cases notified.										Total cases notified in—								
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and Over	Huthwaite Ward	West Ward	East Ward	Skegby Ward	Hosp.	Deaths	
TOTAL																				
Scarlet Fever	..	*77	1	1	3	3	4	37	16	7	4	1	0	0	30	25	2	20	32	0
Diphtheria	..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Cerebro-Spinal-Fever	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Pneumonia	..	10	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	4	0	3	5	0	2	0	
Erysipelas	..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	
Measles	..	65	1	6	3	7	8	38	2	0	0	0	0	0	35	18	9	3	1	
Whooping Cough	..	122	8	13	20	16	22	39	2	2	0	0	0	0	53	38	4	27	0	
Malaria	..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Dysentery	..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	

*Includes 1 Non-Civilian Case.

